

THE BELL



RINGER

Vol. 28, No. 4

MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

April, 1972

School evaluation slated for April 10-12

By John Brooks

On April 10, 11 and 12, an evaluation team will visit M.B.A. and thereby complete an evaluation process begun over a year ago. The team is composed of teachers and administrators from public and private high schools and colleges throughout the state.

The National Study of Secondary School Evaluation, the evaluative organization, states that the purpose is twofold: First, the committee will accredit M.B.A. in order to maintain her membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Second, the outside team will assess the validity of M.B.A.'s self-evaluation begun in the spring of 1971.

Mr. Carter feels that self-assessment is the most effective means of evaluation because it provides an arena for constructive self-criticism. A "steering" committee composed of Mr. Carter, Mr. Edson, Mrs. Bowen, and Mrs. Hollins have guided the entire self-evaluation by: 1. naming the members of all evaluative subcommittees and, 2. attempting to involve the entire faculty and an unprecedented number of students in the evaluation.

The initial interest of the self-evaluation was to formulate a statement of M.B.A.'s philosophy and objectives. The entire faculty thus formulated a statement of philosophy in accordance with M.B.A.'s primary objective: a first rate preparation of boys for

college.

Myriad subcommittees, some with student representatives, then assessed the school's success in meeting this objective. When asked where M.B.A. has fallen short, Mr. Carter indicated that another year of required history might be necessary. He then refuted the often made claim that M.B.A. fails to prepare students for college by inhibiting "social awareness", for he noted that "M.B.A. students have a much broader social background than many people believe." M.B.A.'s self-evaluation is only now nearing completion.

The main purpose of the visiting committee will be to "check" the accuracy of the self-evaluation. Because of the great diversity in present day educational needs and philosophies the visitors will not judge the purpose of an M.B.A. education. They will, rather strive to "enter into the spirit" of M.B.A.'s statement of philosophy and objectives and then evaluate the means by which M.B.A. prepares boys for college.

The evaluators will analyze the reports of the self-evaluation, sit in on classes, and ask students at random about M.B.A. Mr. Carter urges students to give fair and honest answers to the evaluators' questions. At the end of their stay, the evaluators will prepare a written report which will include both praise and suggested changes for M.B.A.



Meses by Tom Griscom from his exhibit in the Patrick Wilson Library. Photograph by Arthur Hillier. See article on p. 4.

"We are just trying to free our Kids..."

By Webb Earthman

A child is very self-destructive; he bangs his head against the wall having severe temper tantrums. The child has no self-help skills such as feeding or bathing himself. He has no interaction with other people and has no appropriate play behaviors.

A child like this is often kept at home as long as possible before being institutionalized for life to receive custodial care. Parents often spend huge sums of money on a perpetual search by a professional who will say that the child need not be committed for life. This particular child is very fortunate, for four referral agencies recommended institutionalization. However, the child was placed in Walden House and currently possesses self-help skills, no longer has severe temper tantrums, nor is self-destructive, is developing normal play behaviors, and has meaningful interaction with other people.

Walden House is a treatment center for severely emotionally disturbed children. It is the only center of its kind in the state, operating both residential and day home schools. It is operated by Autistic Children of Tennessee, Inc., a non-profit organization composed of parents, mental health professionals, and concerned friends of severely disturbed children.

Walden House demonstrates daily that there is hope for severely disturbed children. The process, as explained by Don Carlton, is a slow, natural technique: "We use a behavioral modification approach. In applying

theory behavior, we assume that behavior is learned. Since behavior is a learned process, we can mold an appropriate behavior into the child."

Walden House is very successful because it makes learning a positive thing. When a child does something good, he is rewarded with playthings and candies. When he does something bad, he is not punished, but merely ignored. Doing good is reinforced because the child receives no attention when he does something bad. A child who throws a rock through a window is only ignored. In this way, a child learns that doing certain things is good and that these things will win him praise.

Walden House has two main purposes. "We teach our kids an appropriate language. At the same time we develop in a child the necessary self-help skills so that he will hopefully never have to be institutionalized. We get rid of the bars, we get rid of the straps around a kid. We are trying to free our kids."

Much of the work done at Walden House is performed by volunteers. These volunteers work on a one-to-one basis in the area of speech therapy, in which a child first learns to imitate sounds; as a child learns more sounds, he is able to form words and finally sentences. Volunteers are sorely needed in the summer months, and anyone is welcome to help. Mr. Carlton pointed out that "Walden House is very willing to train any student who wants to work with our kids." Anyone interested in devoting

even a couple hours a week to these children should contact Don Carlton at Walden House, 292-3339.

There are great differences between Walden House and "institutions." "Institutions are not designed to help the individuals kept there. Institutions more-or-less serve as a receiving shelf for 'rejected' humans. Children there are given no chance to demonstrate that they are capable of self-help skills because they are strapped to their beds. We dedicate ourselves to giving maxi-

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MBA Players Stage The Fantasticks

By Paul DeWitt

The MBA players staged their first musical in recent years with the production of *The Fantasticks* on March 9, 10, and 11. Mr. James Poston made a successful return to the MBA dramatics scene by directing the presentation. Try-outs for the play were held in December, and the well-chosen cast practiced each day since early January for two hours.

The acting in *The Fantasticks* was superb. David Matthews, who played Matt, the boy, performed faultlessly. Ann Winn Caldwell, the girl who fell in over with Matt, captivated the audience with her charm and fine singing voice. Andy Stumb and Charles Bennyworth were magnificent in their roles as fathers. Carter Andrews turned in his usual fine performance as El Gallo. His henchmen, Andrew Byrd and Tate Rich, stole the show with their comedy. Tate made the transition from the football field to the stage look easy. His "dying" act and his abduction of the girl were two highlights of the play. The singing, although certainly not on a par with an off-broadway musical, was very commendable indeed. Considering that for several actors it was their first effort on the stage, the overall performance was outstanding.

The backdrop and set of the

play were uncomplicated, allowing the audience to use their imagination. Jim Harbison, who played the mute, was instrumental in handling some of the technical items necessary during the play. A park bench, which served as the tree in which the lovers secretly met, was the main piece of scenery.



Tate Rich as Mortimer prepares for his scene—stealing death.

The lack of scenery and extravagant background helped to spotlight the fine work done by the technicians and other crew members. Mike Moynihan and John Van Volkenburgh, who were in charge of the staging and (Continued on page 2)

Freshmen Find a Solution to Pollution and Win \$100

By Phil Ownbey

The ecology craze has hit the Hill. In the "Solutions to Pollution" competition, freshmen Mike Shea, Keith Davis, and John Shafner, won \$100 for their study of the water pollution in Richland Creek behind the Belle Meade stores. Shea also won a television appearance.

The freshmen are undecided as to what to do with the money donated by large companies like Genesco and Caster-Knot.

Three groups of freshmen submitted papers concerning areas of pollution like industrial, air, and noise. These papers had to define, document, and offer solutions to their particular problem. All of this had to be done in only ten days.

THE BELL RINGER

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ROTC: LEGAL ALTERNATIVE TO THE DRAFT

By Jim Cannon

Leonard, Stephens, and Holcomb, are you worried about a low draft number and dislike Canadian weather? Seniors and Juniors, are you worried about the best way to fulfill your military obligation under the lottery pressure? If so, then ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corp) may be the answer to your anxieties.

After a wave of criticism and student disorder in 1969, the military re-evaluated its situation and has made many new modifications as part of the military's "liberalization" program. Colleges have re-evaluated the role of ROTC on their campuses and have made many academic and structural suggestions. As a result of this action, the number of cadets is increasing, and the number of bases have risen from 338 colleges in 1969 to 382 in 1972.

To fulfill its purpose of training "college-educated men for positions of responsibility as officers," ROTC offers a two and a four year course. During the freshman and sophomore years, students take four 2-hour courses in leadership theory and military history as well as participate in weekly

drills during the spring. During these first two years, students are under NO OBLIGATION to the military unless they are on scholarship. In fact, any student may take these courses just for college credit.

If he decides to continue or receives a low draft number, then he goes to the advanced level. This consists of technical training and drill in preparation for a 6-week summer camp during the junior year and courses in military law, administration and procedures with spring drill instruction experience. During these last two years, the students also receive a \$100 subsistence allowance (tax-free) each month. Upon graduation he receives his commission as a Second Lieutenant, a choice of assignment, and a salary of \$8,200.

ROTC also offers a two year course which consists of two 6-week summer camps and the advanced level courses. Even during the first camp, held during the summer of his sophomore year, the student is under no military obligation unless he decides to continue to the Advanced level. The military obligation under

the ROTC is 6 years with 2 years of active duty and 4 years in the Reserve Unit. However, on numerous occasions the active duty is only 3 to 6 months with 7½ years in a Reserve Unit. In fact during last few years over ½ of the Vanderbilt cadets only had to serve 3 to 6 months on active duty and the trend is expected to continue.

In addition to short-term duty, ROTC offers other advantages. The military offers over 18,500 4-year scholarships to any one of 382 colleges of your choice as well as others 2 and 3-year scholarships to students already enrolled. Most important, ROTC is the only deferment left to a college student with a low draft number.

In keeping with the military's liberalization plan, the ROTC has made many numerous changes. Ten out of the eleven courses have been modified and made "more relevant." They have reduced the amount of time required to drill. Uniforms ARE NOT required except during once a week drills and formations. And last, they are very liberal with the length of hair—no "G.I. Joe" or "Baboon Bob" hair cuts. In addition, the program sponsors several social events and promotes several clubs.

The program described is primarily that of Army ROTC but the Navy and Air Force follow the same general outline with only a few differences. In addition, ROTC is now co-educational. The program has come a long way since 1969 when it suffered 346 attacks by demonstrating students.

If you are in the lower grades, you might look at this program if you are interested in a military career or a free college education. If you are a junior or a senior or having to face the possibility of military service, you might look at this program as a way of entering the service as an officer. And if you are a college-bound student with a low draft number, you might look at the program as the only way of completing your college education. How about it Clay, Ernie, and Whit?

Cole & Holcomb Tapped for Totomoi

By Peter Oldham

Two new members were chosen for Totomoi, M.B.A.'s honorary fraternity, during its winter tapping. They are **Bell Ringer** sports editor, Whit Holcomb, and editor-in-chief, Buck Cole.

Boys earn membership through achievement in the following areas: scholarship; athletics; student government; publications

The Fantasticks

(Continued from page 1)

lighting, showed their imaginative techniques in lighting, with a boost from WSM-TV, who provided the lights. Steve Allen, Tom Cummings, and John Wampler were excellent in technical work and the construction of the set. The staging was provided by Cummings Sign Company.

Others who were prominent in backstage work were David Wells, who was in charge of the make-up; and Walter Diehl and Clive Sell, who headed the production department by collecting money, setting up Wallace Hall for the presentation, and having the program produced. Credit is also due to those who contributed to the splendid musical portion of the play. Bill Delvaux's piano performance was hailed as excellent, with Jim Lowe accompanying him on the timpani drums. An appreciative audience also made the play a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

and citizenship; and organizations. According to an elaborate point system supervised by Mr. Ridgway, a student must have at least two "major" fields and one "minor" for selection.

Golf team captain Holcomb had majors in athletics and publications and minors in scholarship and citizenship. Senior class president Cole had majors in publications, scholarship, and student government.

Origin

The fraternity was founded in 1954 by headmaster Dr. R. L.



Carter Andrews, the crafty rapist, suffers a painful but melodramatic death in *The Fantasticks*.

Sager, and 1953 alumni, Inman Fox and Robert McNeilly.

The name, derived from the name of a Virginian Indian Chief Totopotomoi, was carved on the stone columns of the school's Harding Rd. exit by Garland Tinsley, owner of the site of the campus until 1915.

Hillsboro Jazz Band Entertains Assembly

By Bruce Spaulding

On Wednesday, March 7, the student body was well rewarded for awakening 15 minutes early for assembly. The Hillsboro Stage Band, led by students Wesley Ramsey and Pat Duke, proved to be a well-rehearsed, entertaining jazz/rock band complete with brass, woodwind, and rhythm sections.

Their lively repertoire provided a most pleasing means by which to wake the sleepy-eyed M.B.A. students. Their first number "Make Me Smile" showed just how surprisingly serious these students were about their music. The other numbers included "Joy to the World," "Mercy, Mercy" and "Vehicle."

These tunes were all played in a professional, no-nonsense manner, with alternating solos giving the individual virtuosos a chance to display their talents. The ensemble is sponsored by Mr. William Sims.

AN OUTLOOK ON

STORY BEHIND THE TENNESSEE PRIMARY

State Representative Victor Ashe, a Republican from Knoxville, is the author of the primary bill. He also submitted the bill giving new rights to eighteen year olds.

BR: When did the concept of a primary develop?

Ashe: Well, I think the concept probably originated when other states started having presidential primaries, but it originated for Tennessee when I was first elected and introduced it in 1969 and didn't get very far with it. Since then we have been relatively successful in enacting it.

BR: What are the mechanics of a primary? (how does one get his name on the ballot?)

Ashe: Well, the mechanics of this particular primary are as follows: on the third Thursday in March, namely March 16, the Secretary of State will place on the ballot all nationally recognized candidates for the office of President, and any one else who wants to get on the ballot can file a petition with the Secretary of State with 2500 signatures on it.

BR: What will be the significance of this primary to the Republicans and the Democrats?

Ashe: Well, I think the significance is that once and for all they will allow the people of Tennessee in both parties to determine who the delegates to the national convention are going to support. This is sort of a philosophical matter, but one which is nevertheless important: namely, that the people as opposed to the pro-

fessional politicians should make decisions of this type. In this year's real race is going to be in the Democratic primary because no one knows exactly who will win. In the Republican primary, I think President Nixon is likely to win rather easily. Although in 1976 when the Republicans will have another candidate for president, then, I think we will have a real primary here.

BR: Do you believe that Wallace will carry very much in Tennessee?

Ashe: I think Wallace has a certain amount of support. After all, he ran second in the Presidential election in 1968. But how he will do in the Democratic primary I really have no idea.

BR: Will this primary in Tennessee have much national significance?

Ashe: Well, it would have more significance had I been successful in moving the date of the primary up from May 4 to April 20 or even March 30. But obviously, coming 13th, it will not have as much significance as it would have coming earlier. Nevertheless, it does come before the North Carolina primary and several other primaries. So, I think it will have significance and importance, but it would have had more had it been moved up earlier.

BR: Do you see any changes in our primary in the future?

Ashe: Yes, I think in the future, next year or after we get out of the cross-fire of this year, we will consider moving the date up to, perhaps, a date in April. And there may be changes in the delegate selection method as well.

EARLY PRIMARIES IN REVIEW

Florida Primary

The Florida Primary provided Alabama Governor George Wallace the vote of confidence he had desired. Polling 43% of the ballot, Wallace won seventy-five of Florida's eighty-one delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Senator Hubert Humphrey also was pleased with the results of the primary. Polling 18% of the vote, he secured the other six of Florida's delegates for the national convention. Humphrey now looms as Senator Edmund Muskie's major opposition for the Democratic convention.

Neither Senator Henry Jackson nor Muskie did as well as he had hoped, polling 13% and 9%, respectively. Jackson, however, did express confidence, stating that his defeat of front-runner Muskie did show that his position was good. Senator Muskie, obviously dismayed by his poor showing, expressed the idea that his strategy of entering most of the twenty-four primaries might be changed.

The Republican primary went as expected. President Nixon polled 87% of the vote. Congressman Paul McCloskey, having already dropped his name from candidacy, polled 9%. Congressman John Ashbrook acquired only 4% of the vote.

Senator Muskie, smarting from the effects of his poor showings in both New Hampshire and Florida, hopes to fare well in both the Illinois and Wisconsin primaries. After his strong showing in Florida, Governor Wallace hopes for continued success in other primaries. The results of the next few primaries will be important in evaluating the chances of each of the Democratic candidates.

New Hampshire Primary

The New Hampshire primary, the first major stop on the 1972 presidential campaign trail, had unexpected results. Senator Edmund Muskie, the favorite in the primary, polled 48% of the Democratic vote; these results were very disappointing to him, as he had expected to swing a considerably larger amount of support. This disappointing total raised serious doubts as to his ability to gain the Democratic nomination.

Surprisingly, Senator George McGovern swayed 37% of the vote and picked up five of New Hampshire's delegate posts for the Democratic convention; Muskie had been expected to acquire all of New Hampshire's twenty delegates. McGovern's main areas of support were in college towns.

The other three major Democratic candidates in this primary, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, Senator Vance Hartke, and Congressman Wilbur Mills—drew an insignificant total of 13% of the vote. The remaining 2% was scattered among several candidates.

On the Republican side, President Nixon accrued a comfortable 69%. Congressman Paul McCloskey and John Ashbrook polled 20% and 10%, respectively. Three days after the primary, McCloskey dropped his name from the ballot.

The results of the Republican primary were expected. The Democratic section, although casting doubts about Muskie's strength, augured few significant results. Despite McGovern's strong showing, little could be foreseen because of the absence of eight of the major Democratic candidates. The Florida primary was the more important primary from the Democratic viewpoint.

POLITICS '72: NIXON TOPS STUDENT POLL

NIXON ON TOP

President Nixon is almost assured of the Republican nomination. Since McCloskey withdrew, he faces only one competitor, Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio.

President Nixon seems to have spent much time studying the methods of FDR. He exhibits the same quality of waiting past what appears to be any sensible point of delay to put something—say wage and price controls—into effect, so that when it finally does come, it is greeted with a great sigh of relief and a general desire to cooperate. Also, he possesses that same love for the off-the-record and, in some cases, the down right devious, as in the secret travels of Henry Kissinger. Finally, in his visit to China and to Moscow, he displays the same penchant for the dramatic on worldwide scale as FDR.

Basically, Nixon is deeply idealistic, patriotic, and loyal. He realizes that he is not here to worship but he hopes he is respected. The President supports Vietnamization, opposes busing, believes in a strong national defense, and desires a return to economic normalcy. However, he is not subject to a "foolish consistency" and could change issues if he sees the possibility for improvement.

The Conservative Challenger
Nixon's only opposition is Representative John Ashbrook, an extreme conservative. He is attempting to parlay what he calls a "distrust" for the President by the conservative faction of the Republican party into the Presidential nomination.

However, it is believed that Ashbrook's quest for nomination is actually a move to install himself as the party's chief conservative spokesman. This hypothesis is supported by his already filing for re-election to his House seat, a position he has held since 1960. Previously, he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly for 4 years. During his 11 years in the House, he has remained relatively quiet but has received several awards from conservative organizations for voting record.

Basically, he believes that President Nixon has moved away from his conservative platform of 1968 and consequently discouraged the public. Since announcing his candidacy, Ashbrook has been a vociferous critic of the administration's welfare reform program, defense program, and economic policies.

The Democratic Challengers

Muskie, Democratic Frontrunner

At the Democratic convention, Senator Muskie appears to be the man to beat. The advantage to this is that it is up to the others to catch him. However, the distinct disadvantage is that he must prove himself in every primary, whereas the other candidates may pick and choose. In Florida, he "criticized" Wallace's barnstorming campaign and President Nixon's Indochina peace plan but only mildly because he did not want to lose support from Florida's generally moderate to conservative voters. Essentially, his campaign has moved closer and closer to what has heretofore been the McCarthy-Kennedy-McGovern wing of the party. He insistently calls for an immediate end to the war, substantial increases in domestic

spending, and a wholesale re-ordering of priorities.

Humphrey Returns

One of Muskie's strongest opponents is his former running mate, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey was the onetime vice president who lost the 1968 election to Richard Nixon.

His campaign slogan is "We, the People," and he is calling for a "decade dedicated to dynamic domestic development." The development program would include programs to improve life in the cities, to revitalize the economy, to stamp out drug abuse, to raise farm income, to protect the environment and to give every American a decent home, food, health, care, and education.

McGovern's Original Dove

Muskie's next strongest contender is Senator McGovern of South Dakota. He was the first of the Democratic Presidential hopefuls to come out against the war, and it is still his No. 1 issue. The former congressman also desires to end hunger in the U.S., reform the tax program increase federal school aid, and establish a guaranteed national income.

The more conservative Democrats are not impressed by his proposals, reform because it would bar anyone from inheriting over \$500,000. One man said, "I never expect to inherit anything like that, but I'm not sure I want someone telling me I can't—even if it's just a dream."

McGovern considers the war a blunder and opposes busing. He wants to halt the arms race and stop inflation and unemployment.

The Sophisticated "Neck"

If the Florida primary means anything at all, Muskie is going to have a great deal of trouble with George Wallace. Wallace, campaigning as the people's representative, charges that the federal government only pays attention to the average American when it's time to collect taxes from him.

He also calls for tax reform—particularly by taxing the now-exempt foundations, college endowment funds, and commercial property owned by churches. His call for strong national defense also draws applause.

But his big issue is busing, "the most senseless, asinine, and atrocious thing ever designed." Wallace claims that a vote for him is a vote to "return to local control of public education."

The Washington Senator

Senator Henry Jackson is Wallace's biggest opponent for the conservative vote. A staunch supporter of civil rights in the past, Jackson is opposed to busing. Yet, his child is the only one of the presidential candidates' children who attends public school in Washington. Consequently, he calls his democratic colleagues "hypocrites" for their votes for busing since they all send their children to private schools.

He criticizes President Nixon on the economy because there is so much unemployment, but supports his strong military defense program. Jackson's other major issue is law and order and justice, desiring to speed up the judicial process.

New Man in the Party

Possibly the flashiest Democratic contender is Mayor John Lindsay of New York. He is the only candidate who can excite a grown woman just by shaking her hand; but he can also turn people off because he cannot speak well in public, a flaw which could

prove fatal.

He is aiming his campaign at the city dwellers of the nation and the blacks in particular. To a great extent, Lindsay is campaigning on his record in New York, and he points with pride at his improvements in the police department—improvements which rank the city eighth in crime. He also claims that his administration has brought about free higher education, streamlined city government, developed the nation's toughest municipal air pollution code, induced business to come to the city, and improved mass transit.

He is in favor of setting a withdrawal date from Viet Nam and sees busing a temporary solution. He believes that there is too much defense spending and that there are too many people out of work.

The Poet Politician

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy is an enigma—a politician who writes poetry. He is an avowed liberal, yet he voted against Senator Edward Kennedy for Senate majority whip.

McCarthy claims that he is determined to win the Democratic Presidential nomination, but he did not even campaign in Florida. In fact, he hasn't been doing much campaigning anywhere. He had a slight chance to win in 1968 but refused to make the political moves which would have helped.

He opposes the war, favors busing, believes that there is too much defense spending, and opposes Nixon's economic policy.

The First Black and Woman Candidate

Representative Shirley Chisholm is a dark horse candidate. She is black and a woman, and many other things, but modest she is not. With no smile in the observation, she says, "Frankly, I am a brilliant woman."

However, she is fully aware that she has no chance to be the Democratic Nominee, but she has a mission. Her ambition is to go to Miami with enough votes to have a bargaining position. Her goal is not as high as second place on the ticket, but it could include a cabinet job. As she says, "My being in the race could well mean there would be a black secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare."

Presently, she is directing her campaign to the poor white, the minority groups, the disadvantaged and disenfranchised. Politically, she opposes the war, supports busing, and believes more money should be spent on social welfare instead of national defense. She also believes more jobs need to be found.

An Arkansas Darkhorse: Mills

Representative Wilbur Mills is sure of one thing: he can defeat President Nixon in November. But he is not so sure of the major hurdle between him and the November election: The Democratic Presidential nomination.

In fact, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee assesses the odds that he can jump that hurdle as almost impossible. Mills is extremely cautious and conservative. He is banking that his expertise in tax laws and his knowledge of the intricacies of economics will be enough to persuade an overtaxed and disillusioned American to vote for him.

He supports accelerated withdrawal, opposes busing, and favors a strong national defense. Economically, he was an early advocate of the wage-price freeze.

By Robert Miller

By Mark Wright

A Republican dominated Montgomery Bell Academy high school student body and faculty by a margin of nearly four-to-one has endorsed incumbent Richard M. Nixon to another four-year term as President. Results from a five-question poll taken on March 15 also showed South Dakota Senator George McGovern as President Nixon's closest competitor for the Presidency.

Bell Ringer political analysis attributed the President's popularity to the fact that 57% of the student body associated itself most closely with the Republican party and to the partial support that the President received from M.B.A.'s Democrats and Independents. Almost all Republicans favored Nixon over his G.O.P. challengers John Ashbrook and Paul McCloskey.

One question matched possible Democratic contenders against Nixon in the November general election. Democratic hopefuls Hubert Humphrey, Henry Jackson, John Lindsay, Edmund Muskie, George McGovern, and George Wallace were each pitched against President Nixon, and the following question was posed.

The following possible combinations of candidates seeking the Presidency in the November election, which candidate do you prefer?

George McGovern	69	25%
Richard Nixon	205	75%
John Lindsay	62	23%
Richard Nixon	210	77%
Edmund Muskie	59	22%
Richard Nixon	215	78%
George Wallace	44	16%
Richard Nixon	227	84%
Henry Jackson	43	16%
Richard Nixon	223	84%
Hubert Humphrey	38	14%
Richard Nixon	234	86%

Another question posed was:

Which one of the following Democratic candidates would you prefer as President?

Results of this question were tabulated for those who associated themselves most closely with the Democratic party. George McGovern showed himself to be the most popular of the Democratic challengers.

Preferred candidates (among Democrats) for the Democratic nomination:

	No. of Votes	% of Dem. Votes
George McGovern	16	28%
Edmund Muskie	13	22%
George Wallace	11	19%
Hubert Humphrey	5	9%
John Lindsay	5	9%
Eugene McCarthy	5	9%
Henry Jackson	3	5%

Shirley Chisholm, Vance Hartke, Wilbur Mills, and Sam Yorty received no votes.

In a recognition factor poll, students were asked to mark the nationally known candidates with whom they were familiar. Results of that question were as follows:

	No. of persons familiar with candidate	% of persons familiar with candidate
Richard Nixon	296	100%
George Wallace	290	98%
Hubert Humphrey	289	98%
Edmund Muskie	288	97%
John Lindsay	273	92%
Eugene McCarthy	270	91%
George McGovern	269	91%
Pat Paulsen	228	77%
Sam Yorty	189	64%
Henry Jackson	186	63%
Shirley Chisholm	169	57%
Paul McCloskey	162	55%
Wilbur Mills	129	44%
John Ashbrook	101	34%
Vance Hartke	76	26%

Twenty percent of the student body polled declared themselves Democrats, and twenty percent called themselves Independents. Five individuals claimed a feeling of association with the following groups: the American party the Free Nation, the Liberty party, the Communist party, and the K.K.K. These five persons were all members of the class of 1975.

A total of 296 persons submitted completed poll sheets.

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Nudes in library

By Morgan Entrekin

The recent sculpture exhibit in the library has been a great source of pleasure for students and visitors alike. The exhibit was composed of works done in bronze, stone, and wood by Bill Doak, Lonnie Highley, and Tom Griscom, all of whom have recently been great contributors in the development of Nashville sculpture with works from their Bluefield Foundry in Donelson. In the exhibit were two excellent bronze sculptures of the classical female nude by Dr. Doak, several works in an expressionistic vein by Mr. Highley, and many beautiful pieces in bronze, wood, and stone by Mr. Griscom. Overall, the show gave us an excellent view of local styles and techniques in sculpture. Mr. Griscom, an alumnus of MBA, also came to talk to many of the art students about his own styles and techniques.

We are grateful to these men for the loan of their works, and to Mrs. LeQuire, Mrs. McGraw, and the assistants from the Ladies

Auxiliary who helped co-ordinate and set up the exhibit. The students should appreciate the hard work that so many people have contributed during the year in



bringing up interesting and exciting exhibits. Each student owes it to himself to take the time to come and see each of our exhibits.

Woodstock Imitations

By Randy Wright

In an attempt to recapture the success of Cotillion Records' **Woodstock**, Columbia has released this three-record set of live recordings from the recent Atlanta Pop and Isle of Wight festivals. This record is better than **Woodstock** in two ways: (1) the production (sound quality) is excellent, and (2) all of the boring announcements, chants, and introductions are left out. One only hears a few seconds of clapping before and after the song, giving the listener some idea of how much the audience enjoyed the performance.

The selections from the Atlanta Pop festival are all excellent, except one. The Allman Brothers are probably at their best at live performances, and their "Statesboro Blues" is the best song included in the whole three-record set. Johnny Winter and Are also very good here, but, surprisingly enough, Mountain's version of "Stormy Monday" is as boring as it is long (19:32 playing time). Also included here are excellent performances from Poco and The Chambers Brothers.

The Isle of Wight festival was, among other things, the scene of Hendrix's last live performance. Here, he is as frantic and as funky as ever. Sly and the Family Stone are much better here than on **Woodstock**, featuring a mellow version of "You Can Make It If You Try". Ten Years After, another **Woodstock** veteran, is also back again with "I Can't Keep From Cryin' Sometimes", which is long but interesting. Alvin Lee does a very lengthy and imaginative guitar solo, which includes two short

impressions of Eric Clapton and Jimi Hendrix. Lee is undoubtedly the fastest guitarist round today, but he often tends to overdo it a bit too much.

On Saturday March 4th, the MBA seniors put their 2nd year winning streak on the line against the WKDA High Hoopers. The Seniors, fresh off two wins against the faculty, soundly thrashed the hapless Hoopers and finished their season as Nashville's only unbeaten high school team.

MBA's starting quintet, which consisted of Robert Ramsey, Tate Rich, Ernie Leonard, Andrew (Abdul) Byrd, and Bill Freeman, jumped out to an early lead. But after several controversial calls by referee Tom Young, the High Hoopers were back into the thick of things.

By the end of the game, no one was quite sure of the score, but the outcome was not in doubt. Our proud seniors had easily routed the long-hairs. MBA was led in the scoring by Freeman who had 17 markers while Dave Stills, at 250 pounds, was the big man for the Hoopers.

The fiasco was played before a sparse but enthusiastic crowd, and the showmanship of the High Hoopers was appreciated by all. Arthur Miller, student coordinator for the affair, was pleased to announce that over \$100 was collected during the game. These proceeds were donated to the Kidney Foundation.

Right-on, seniors.

Country Music Revisited

By Bert Mathews

"June asked me to help him, and I did, and he got off of it." So Nat Winston describes his role in helping Johnny Cash overcome his problem with speed. Cash is just one of Nat Winston's close friends in Nashville music; his acquaintances range from Maybelle Carter and Earl Scruggs to Joun Baez, and Bob Dylan.

Through his "how-to-play" albums, Nat Winston has been credited with teaching more people to play the five string banjo than anybody in the history of the instrument. In addition, he has appeared on national television, radio, and has made innumerable personal appearances playing the five string banjo. Dr. Winston entertained the students of MBA two years ago at the Father-Son Banquet. In January 1972, he was awarded a gold record for the fact that a million of his beginners guitar course album had been sold.

The following paragraphs are excerpts from an interview with Dr. Winston conducted by Jim Overton and Bert Mathews.

AN INTERVIEW WITH NAT WINSTON

Bell Ringer: Has country music become diluted or commercialized?

Winston: Let's look at it this way: unless it had become diluted it probably would not have had the popularity and the general wide acceptance that it has had. I feel things ought to be authentic and ought to remain authentic, but if country music had remained the same, it would have remained back in the Dark Ages; for that's where it was. So it's been a healthy thing for the industry in general.

I deeply resented back in the Sixties some of those guys during the Hootenanny movement; people like Mike Seeger, Pete's younger brother, and the New Law City

Ramblers—all of them were New York people. Mike came down here one time and went all through the mountains. He had a fatigue jacket on that he had ripped and cut. He came by and went with us to the Opry one night, Louise Scruggs wanted to sew it up for him; but, no, he wanted to look authentic. Well that to me was a farce and a parody. I resented it. They hold themselves out as real authentic musicians. They are not. You can't really be an authentic musician without to look authentic. Well, unless you grow up in the tradition. Now you can study, and sing it. You can maybe even do a better job than some of the authentic musicians. But you don't have the real psychological feel for, or understanding of it that someone who has grown up in the culture.

Bell Ringer: Is this like the "soul" which the Negroes have?

Winston: We can sing the Negro blues, but we will never completely or fully understand what it is, unless we are brought up in the cotton fields and have had the white people putting us down. There's no way.

Bell Ringer: What do you think about the gaudiness of the costumes that the Opry musicians wear? Don't you think that it is distracting?

Winston: No, not for the real Southern people who listen to it. Sure the Northern people see right through it. To the Southern people it's symbolic. To them it represents wealth; to them it represents their own boys who made good. Local boy makes good sort of thing. Here they are coming coming into the Grand Old Opry. They have been plowing all week. They save their money and they come. Here is Porter Wagoner who comes out with spangles all over himself. Boy, isn't that great! There's hope for me! If I play my guitar, maybe work a night and write a few songs, I can get all that wealth. To the sophisticated from up North, they see right through it; but to the real honest-to-God backwoods American, it is a symbol. It's gaudy to us but not to the people to whom it means so much.

Bell Ringer: Does country music convey a significant social message?

Winston: Well, I think that is being prostituted, to use a good word, lately. Hank Williams was the first who really wrote songs from the soul. He depicted, in a sense, his own feeling about things: "Cold Heart" and that sort of song. They were instant hits because they did express what the average backwoods or rural Southern man felt. He expressed it in regular down-to-earth terms. So then a whole hodge-podge of people, writers and authors, grew up and profited on this theme. I think originally in the late Fifties and early Sixties it was a real, genuine thing. In fact there was something in the paper today about two guys here that write songs. They sit down and think of a theme. The song is either of one or two types, either I love you or I don't love you any more sort of theme. They make up words to go along with the theme. It really does not come from the heart.

Bell Ringer: What about in the realm of politics, now that the Presidential elections are coming up this year?

Winston: Two things. I am going to head up all the country and western stars for Nixon's reelection. I'm going out to Cali-

fornia next weekend with Decca Records. Concerning the party affiliation of the stars, I think you would find that a good percentage are Wallace men; but I think the majority would be Republicans for Nixon. In spite of the songs they sing, they tend to be conservative because they were brought up in the rural South. A guy that grows up behind a plow and makes it good still has that basic background. He doesn't go for this protest stuff. He believes basically in law and order, and that's what the conservative party stands for.

Bell Ringer: Would you say that country music fills a psychological need?

Winston: Mostly the sad songs are the ones that catch on. There was an era when all of the songs were about infidelity: "I love you darling, but I love this other girl, too," sort of thing. This is true of the rural South. They don't believe in divorce either basically or religiously. Maybe they hated their wives, but they couldn't see themselves divorcing, the old double standard.

For another area, take Kris Kristoferson, for example. I guess you call his music an outgrowth of country and western. Most of his songs are about tragedy.

Bell Ringer: Is there an overlap between country and other fields?

Winston: Yes, I remember back when the first drummer came on the stage of the Opry, and the union insisted that they have a drummer with every song. I remember how upset Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs were because a drum didn't fit in with their type of music; now the drum is part of it. Earl Scruggs has definitely broken with the country tradition. He and his two boys (he has been greatly influenced by his two boys) now are modifying country music. They play the typical old songs and some of the new songs which appeal to the younger generation. I heard them at a coffee house in Chicago, and everyone there was under 30 except myself. The long-hairs, the fatigues, the blue jeans, the whole bit; he really packed them in. He made an album recently with the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, playing all of the old traditional songs with a rock-and-roll beat. So there is this emerging aspect. I think Earl may be smarter than some of them in this respect: He is still traditional. When he comes on and plays in traditional fashion, as he did in Chicago, one of the old songs gets the biggest response. They like him because he is authentic. That's what they like, genuineness as they see it. Do your thing and be yourself, and Earl is definitely a country boy, genuine and authentic. So they love that.

Walden House

(Continued from page 1)

mum opportunity for improvement. We are not custodial, not baby sitters," explained Mr. Carlton.

Walden House has had a tremendous amount of success with its children. Most children obtain a level of socialization which will free them from the fear of ever being committed to an institution. This success is due to the behavior technique and the attitude of the workers at Walden House. Don Carlton summed up the feeling of the workers at Walden House: "There is no such thing as a bad kid. There are only those who are behaviorally handicapped."

SENIORS STONE HIGH HOOPERS FOR CHARITY

By Bill Freeman



Abdul Byrd blocks long-haired DJ Ron Huntsman's shot as seniors roll to victory.

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COLLEGE SYNOPSSES

In a continuing attempt to edify students' knowledge about colleges, the *Bell Ringer* presents the following synopses of Auburn University, Brown University, and Amherst College. Although the observations are in one person's opinion, they can be helpful to students by providing some insight into the nature of each of these academic institutions.

Auburn University

Auburn University is a competitive academic institution with a distinctly Southern atmosphere. Although the school offers a wide variety of programs in engineering, aerospace mechanics, aviation management, and architecture, the liberal arts departments are generally rated as poor, with English and history being the best. The school offers a variety of extracurricular activities, including sports, fraternities, and sororities. The student body is approximately 12,000, with a high percentage of students from the South. The school is known for its strong athletic program, particularly in football and basketball.

Amherst College

Amherst College is a small liberal arts college in Amherst, Massachusetts. It is known for its strong academic program and its commitment to social justice. The school has a long history of producing leaders in various fields, including politics, science, and the arts.

education opportunities, excellent social life, and a friendly student body.

Amherst is a very selective college; only 18% of the applicants are accepted. The SAT scores average 650 Verbal, 725 Math. The school has a complete liberal arts curriculum. Classes are small, and the faculty is very good.

Socially, Amherst offers a varied climate. It is located in the middle of a large college area including Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Hampshire, and the University of Massachusetts. There are always many events occurring in the area to stimulate a student's interest. Amherst's fraternities are still a strong center for parties. The dorm regulations are lax; drinking is permissible. The students are always able to find some entertainment.

The students are very friendly. They are not dominated by academic pressures. The climate of the campus is peaceful and relaxed. Amherst, with an enrollment of 1200 men, continues to rank as one of the better academic institutions of the East.

Brown University

Brown is one of the better Eastern universities. It provides an urban climate without the problems usually found on campuses in larger cities.

Brown is academically good. The average SAT's are 656 Verbal and 685 math. Brown is especially strong in sciences and mathematics.



MBA alumnus Ben Byrd, smiling proprietor of the New Morning Food Store

Academic pressure is strong but not oppressive. Social life at Brown is good. Providence itself does not offer much of interest, but the college does sponsor many interesting events. There are few dorm rules; the students are responsible for themselves. Dating is casual; nearby Pembroke College, a girl's school in cooperation with Brown, provides many dates. About 2,900 Brown men visit the approximately 1,200 Pembroke women. Sports are ignored by the students; they are more interested in academics. The school newspapers, the literary magazine, and the Yearbook are excellent; the students enjoy working on them greatly.

The environment at Brown is definitely intellectual. Brown is an excellent college for an above-average, intellectually-motivated student.

Escape from Chemical Poisons in your food- New Morning Food Store

By Rick Ownbey

Kolrabi, rosemary leaves, St. John's wort, and yarrow herbs are items not found in most stores. All of these plus organically grown fruits and vegetables, however, can be found at the New Morning Food Store 1004 Sixteenth Avenue South.

Began last summer, the health food store features organically grown fruits and vegetables in addition to grains, vitamins, and herbs. Organically grown fruits are grown without pesticides in naturally fertile soil without artificial fertilizers.

Ben Byrd and Pen Waugh, MBA graduates, each contributed \$1000 to start the store. Ben, after three years at Princeton, decided that instead of going back to school and books, he would learn through direct experience. Mary Ann Clark also contributed \$1000 after the store was begun.

After Ben and Pen bought the store, they completely remodeled it themselves, which included building a food cooler. They read a lot and discovered how harmful chemical sprays and trifluralin preservatives are. Originally they planned to add a restaurant in the rear, but the store expanded so that it was not built.

The New Morning Food Store is the only Nashville health food store to carry organic fruits and vegetables. Most of their fruits

and vegetables are grown in California, but Tennessee now has three organic farms which are increasingly supplying the store. The store also has organic meat and fish. The fish contain no DDT.

Although the health department does not like the unpackaged grains and vegetables, Ben contends that "squash is not grown in plastic bags." Also when grain is bought in bulk quantities unpackaged, the cost is less. Although the store is not presently making a lot of money, the owners feel that it will prosper when more people realize how harmful artificial additives are. Since the store's owners have part time and summer jobs and they have no pressing monetary needs, the profits of the store are used to enlarge and improve the selection and reinvested in the store.

Ben plans to return to Princeton next year and on to medical school, and Pen is taking some courses at Vanderbilt and plans to continue with the store.

New Morning Food Store
1004 16th Ave. South



LUNCH ROOM SOUP

ely, but without much hope, agled up with lunch room up. pected what they handed me, many strange things I did. e things held my bewildered e. will keep me spellbound my days. uired to find out what was here is some of what I got: , how did this thing get re, d'ye call it, a lock of hair? what is this here piece of en the queerest thing I ever n. ad that made this stuff's brass, should've given ol's Tobe grass." there young fella, my lad, le spinach ain't so bad, here dish water ain't so se, going to put you in a rae." what's this chunk of meat g.

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She lost it when she crossed the track,
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Are in their latest teens.
An optimist calls this spaghetti,
But to me it looks like Dutch confetti.
And this funny kind of groe
Is a piece of sock of truest blue.
Guess 'twas worn by a Bolshevik,
Cause it gives the patron a sumptuous kick.
And now we encounter some good old mud,
And would you think it here's a spud.
I take my spoon, give it a stir,
Well, what the heck,—a cocklebur!

John H. McEwen 1927

JOKES

1926
B'air (in restaurant): "Pardon me. Do you serve lobsters?"
Waiter: "Yes, sir. Sit down."
Teacher: "What is the meaning of nightmare?"
Campbell: "Isn't that some kind of a dark horse?"

May 1925

Babe Ruth causes a stir in the schools. "Mr. Ball, I have no classes or time, let me out this period—to see Babe Ruth," and like requests were very numerous recently when Babe Ruth was in town for two games.

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Voices from the Past

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(Catalogue of 1888)

Alumni News (1926)

Brownlee Curry, '19, is teller at the branch of the First Savings Bank and Trust Co. on West End Avenue.

Rogers C. Caldwell, '08, has developed into one of the leading real estate and land men in the city. The new office building on the corner of Fourth and Union is one of the projects of his firm, which is also engaged in the financing of similar structures in many cities of the country.

Alumni News (June 1949)

by John J. Hooker

Bill Wade was named first string quarterback for the Gold team in the annual Gold-Black tilt. . . . Jesse Ford, one-time staff member of the *Bell Ringer*, was happy to sell a short story to the *Vanderbilt* magazine for five dollars.

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Frank M. Andrews

Brigadier General Frank M. Andrews, '01, of the U.S. Army, in general charge of aviation, was in Nashville during the summer vacation. While he was here a considerable entertainment was held in his honor on Col. Dickenson's farm. A sham battle engaging infantry, cavalry, and plans, was held in a very realistic manner. After the battle, General Andrews was presented a large silver loving cup appropriately engraved. It expressed the appreciation of his distinctions and his character, by the city of Nashville. He was also present at the recent opening of the new airport on Murfreesboro road.

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Gray Ghost

Raids the Hill

Much of the MBA heritage which came from the War Between the States was brought back to memory on Friday, February 7. The legendary "Gray Ghost" of the Confederate Army, portrayed in a television series by Hollywood star Tod Andrews, visited the campus and augmented the rebel spirit that has been typical of MBA student bodies since the Civil War days.

Dressed in the picturesque attire of a Confederate Major, Mr. Andrews made a round of different classes during the last period of the day. He visited Mr. Carter's American History class where he made Mr. Carter an honorary Confederate Colonel and spoke of the heroism of a great son of Montgomery Bell Academy, Sam Davis. Later he went to Mrs. Bitzer's junior English class and to the seventh and eighth grade classes.

"The fact that this television series has been received well in both the north and the South indicates that the war might be over," was the statement with which Mr. Andrews summed up his feelings.

Bell Ringer 1957

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WHIT'S PICS TWO COACHES, PAST & PRESENT RECEIVE NEW POSITIONS

Two familiar figures around McGugin Center on the Vanderbilt Campus will be gone in the near future to accept new coaching positions. It just happens that both men have coached for the MBA Big Red.

Mr. Jim Rogers, former line coach on MBA's 1967 and 1968 state championship teams, leaves to become head football coach at Seminole High in Sanford, Florida. Coach Rogers is remembered as a tough disciplinarian and yet as one of the warmest, most sincere men who have been at MBA.

Known affectionately as Uncle Jim by his golfers, Coach Rogers was the man responsible for the improvement in high school golf in Nashville. It was his wish to transform Percy Warner Golf Course into a course strictly for play by high schoolers, where they could develop and perfect their games.

One of the most dedicated men to high school golf in 1970, Coach Rogers gathered a team of two sophomores, a junior, and a senior, and won the NIL Championship for the first time since 1961.

The resurgence of golf at MBA is due entirely to Coach Jim Rogers, and it is hoped that he will have every possible success in his new positions, for he is, in every sense of the word, a "winner."

Coach Doug Matthews also is receiving a new coaching position. He is leaving MBA to become defensive backfield coach at Northeast Louisiana University at Monroe, La. It's his first college varsity coaching opportunity.

At MBA, Coach Matthews was in charge of the defensive secondary which ended as one of the finest in recent years. Matthews, the 1969 SEC rushing leader, got the job with the aid of Vandy's Coach Bill Pace. "Coach Pace got me the job," Matthews said early in March. He was in Monroe finalizing plans also in March.

It is indeed unfortunate to be losing a man of Coach Matthews' caliber. Not only is he a fine coach, but his smile radiates warmth and friendliness to those around him.

Wade Cowan—Star of the MHL

This past winter, Wade Cowan did not play basketball, soccer, or wrestling. Instead, the red-haired youngster did what he loves to do—he played hockey in the Minor Hockey League, and he played well. Cowan, who started skating when he was seven and began his hockey career at age nine, skated for the Nashville Red Wings in the Midgets (age 16-18) Division.

The three teams composing the Midgets Division played a round robin schedule from November to February. Only eight games were played however, for it was difficult to reserve the ice at the Municipal Auditorium for the games.

Three years ago, Wade won the Sportsmanship Award as well as the league scoring title. He did not play last year.

Cowan, this season, made up the time lost last year. He was the leading scorer in the division with 21 points on 12 goals and 9 assists. His high game was 5 goals and 2 assists. His team also won the Midgets Division this year.

Wade's plans for the future are indefinite. He wants to keep playing, and he is thinking about pro-hockey—but only thinking and hoping at this stage in his career.

Rifle Team Concludes Great Season

On February 26, the MBA Rifle team won the four position tournament at Vanderbilt completing a very successful season in the Youth Incorporated League. Under the tutelage of Mr. Jim Stevens, the team won the prone, kneeling, and standing tournaments and were second in the sitting tournament.

Individually, Ed Stevens won the prone, kneeling, and the concluding four position tournament. Bill Van Cleave won the standing tournament. Dick Koonce was third in the four position tournament, two places behind Ed.

In the MTSU Rifle Tournament on March 10, the team finished second to CMA, and Dick Koonce was MBA's high shooter. Throughout the regular season, each school participating set a five man team. Matches were played at Vanderbilt on Saturday mornings, and MBA practiced Wednesday nights.

The Bell Ringer would like to thank Mr. Stevens for his coaching and his work with the rifle team. He has certainly done a great job as the team's record indicates.

Mike Regan has scored more points than any other MBA basketball player in the past 15 years. His career total was 1058.

The Bell Ringer congratulates Phil Lee who made Honorable Mention on the All-State Soccer Team.

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Coach Bennett discusses strategy during McGavock Game.

Seniors Lead Cagers To 19-9 Mark

The MBA varsity basketball team enjoyed one of its finest seasons in history in 1971-72, finishing with a 19-9 record and fourth place in the 18th district. Highlights included wins over Ryan, BGA, Pearl, and an upset over midstate power Murfreesboro in the Middle Tennessee Invitational Tournament at Franklin.

Seven seniors, Mike Regan, Steve Armistead, Fred Fisher, Harry Hoffman, Bob Latimer, Rip Trammell, and Whit Holcomb led the team this past season. Greg McNair also played well as did Frank Garrison, Dick Jones, John Pickens, and Hill Granberry.

The year began with easy victories over CMA, Peabody, and BGA. It became apparent from these early games that the Big Red would not have an ordinary year, for the team was winning easily without the benefit of the football players. Hard-working Harry Hoffman provided a boost with his fine early-season play.

Big Red Thumps Murfreesboro

After a disappointing loss to Hillwood, the Big Red closed the pre-Christmas season with three consecutive triumphs. CMA and Peabody were victims for the second time, with the other victory coming over Cohn 69-50, as the Big Red played one of its best games of the season. Mike Regan poured in 26 points to lead the way.

In the Middle Tennessee Invitational Tournament at Franklin, upending a very physical Murfreesboro team 51-46 in the first round. This was followed by a tough 54-53 loss to Hendersonville.

Coach Bennett Gains 100th Win

The new year began on a high-flying note with important district road victories at Lipscomb, Over-

ton, and Bellevue. The Bellevue victory marked Coach Bennett's 100th career triumph. Displaying the team play essential to basketball success, the Big Red came up with one of its finest efforts of the year in defeating Father Ryan 78-72 on January 15. The team was now flying high with an 11-2 overall record, and 6-1 in the 18th district.

Hillsboro looked unbeatable in defeating MBA on January 18, 88-54. Facing a crucial game with Pearl the following Friday, a win was needed to stay in the 18th district race, and the Big Red came through with a great second half to post a 63-58 victory. Mike Regan led in scoring, while Harry Hoffman did an outstanding defensive job on Pearl star Clarence Toran. Center Steve Armistead performed well under the boards, keeping Pearl's leapers from getting second and third shots at the basket.

BGA Beaten after Exams

After the week of exams, MBA next tipped BGA in double overtime 79-75. An important three-point play by guard Whit Holcomb paved the way for the win. Perfect shooting by Rip Trammell (9 for 9 from the field, 2 for 2 from the foul line) was the highlight in MBA's next victory, a 72-55 success at Cohn. Fine play by Holcomb and Trammell during these games showed the all-around depth of the team, as well as the ability to make up for the loss of steady Bob Latimer, who was out for the stretch with pneumonia.

After a close loss to Ryan in the second meeting between the two teams 64-62, the Big Red bounced back by defeating Overton easily and edging a pesky Bellevue team 59-58 on Whit Holcomb's charity toss with nine seconds left. A

heart-breaking loss to Hillsboro 60-58 in the last second all but eliminated the Big Red from a chance at the top spot in the district, but the remaining two games were important in obtaining a favorable seeding for the tournament.

Big Red Defeat Toppers in Finale

MBA nearly pulled off an upset by beating Pearl at Pearl, something very few teams are able to do. Pearl, however, came out on top 65-62 in another close game. The Big Red ended the regular season by defeating Hillwood 68-61.

Going into the 18th district play, finishing third behind Pearl and Hillsboro, MBA had also been the only team in the district to defeat Pearl.

MBA Gains Region Berth

In the quarter finals, the third-seeded Big Red eased by a determined Cohn team 56-53, thereby placing the team in the regional tournament for the third straight year, enabling MBA to gain a semi-final berth opposite Hillsboro. The quick, talented Burros once again were led by all-Nashville guard Russ Wingo and extended their jinx over MBA, winning 79-64. A tough 55-49 double overtime loss to Overton in the consolation finals placed the Big Red fourth in the district.

In the Region Tournament at West, MBA drew strong McGavock in the first round. The Big Red, after trailing by 10 points at intermission, came up with an inspired second half performance which fell just short, losing 58-56 as Fred Fisher's last-shot carommed off the back rim.

Nevertheless, the season had many gratifying moments. Mike Regan, Steve Armistead, and Fred Fisher all were elected to the District all-tournament team. Although players received the honors and publicity, not enough credit can be given to Coach John Bennett. His ability to get the most from his material by instilling pride and desire in the players was the main reason for MBA's hardwood success this season.



Fisher pumps for two

Spring Teams Shoot For NIL Titles

After a very productive fall and winter sport seasons, an equally successful spring season is expected. NIL titles can be won by no less than three teams.

NIL Baseball MVP Bob Latimer returns to pace Coach Jamie Tillman's mound staff in quest for a second consecutive NIL Championship and a trip to the state tournament. Returnees from last year's championship team include five year performer Ernie Leonard, shortstop Fred Fisher, and first baseman Bill Carpenter. Others returning are hard sacker-pitcher Damon Regen and hurler Robert Ramsey.

The MBA tennis team seeks to add to MBA's past dominance in NIL tennis. Since 1944, MBA has failed to win the NIL title on only two occasions.

Although the loss of Flag

Flanagan, who moved to Pennsylvania, will be felt greatly, Rip Trammell should provide the leadership and experience necessary for Coach Gilbert Edson's squad to make a run for the title. Seniors Palmer Jones, and Andrew Byrd should play as well underclassman Gil Templeton.

The 1972 golf squad has a tough act to follow since last year's team won the state championship with a two-day total of 611. Only Mitch Garriott graduated, and title hopes are stronger with the return of Chuck Lawrence, who was ineligible last year. 1971 NIL Golfer of the Year Whit Holcomb returns as does Tom Gildemeister and David McAllister—all members of last year's championship team.

Other returning lettermen include steady Ed Stevens and

Seniors Webb Earhman and David Matthews. Under the watchful eye of Coach Donald Fairbairn, the golfers seek to break their 611 total in last year's state meet. They will also seek a third consecutive NIL title.

Shannon LeRoy has a good shot at a state high jump record. He has broken the mark in the summer with a jump of 6'7, but he must break the record in a TSSAA meet.

Steve Todd and Warren Johnson toss the shot put and Trigg McClellan throws the discus. All will have chances at school marks.

Scott Brittain, Joe Collier, Al Whitson, and Roger Jewell form the nucleus for the distance running. Sprinters Wade Cowan, Tom Delvaux, and Wade Thornton will lead MBA in the dashes.